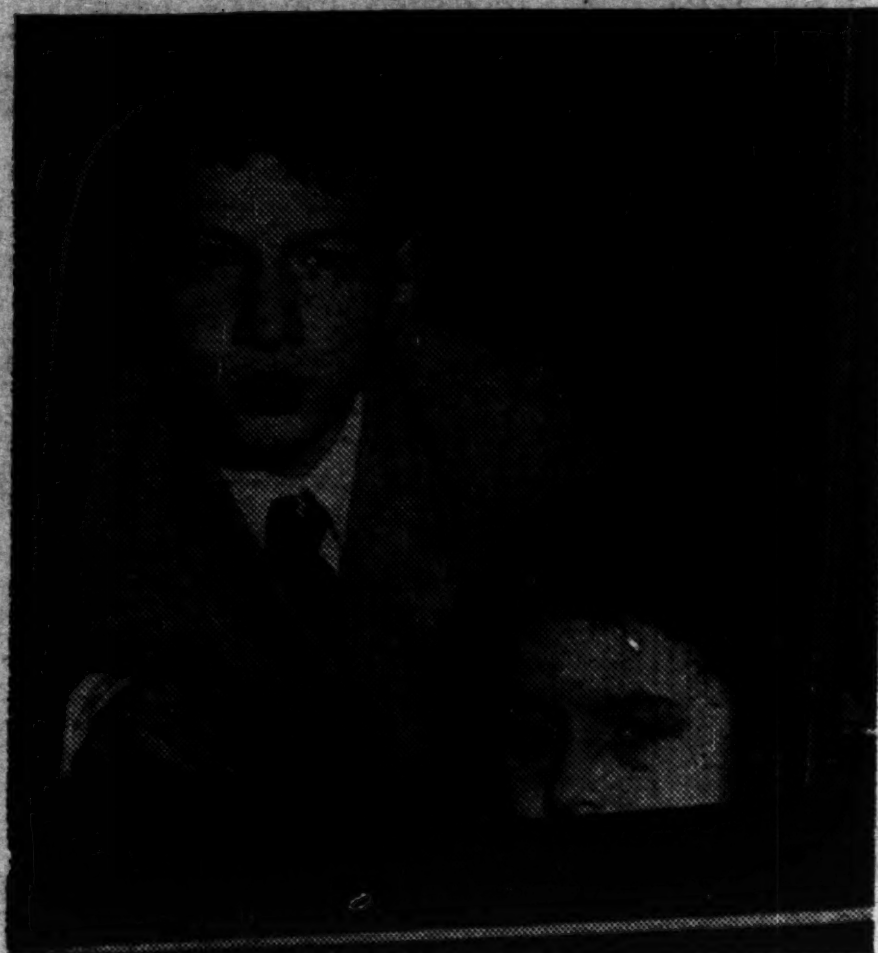


CITY SEIZES ROSENBERG CHILDREN

Shocked Citizens Will Protest to Wagner Today



ROBERT AND MICHAEL ROSENBERG

By VIRGINIA GARDNER

Tragedy struck again at the defenseless children of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg yesterday. In an action surrounded by mystery, the children were hustled into the Children's court building, and were remanded to an unknown destination by Judge Jacob Panken, until next Tuesday, when they will again be brought before the court. (A mass delegation to City Hall at 12:30 o'clock today by the Rosenberg-Sobell committee will ask Mayor Wagner to see that the Rosenberg children, Michael and Robby, are returned to their home.)

The boy's home was with Ann and Abel Meeropol, 720 Riverside Drive, until yesterday, when they were removed by order of the Children's Court pending a hearing next Tuesday. Judge Panken told reporters that application for the summons he signed

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Daily Worker

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-briefs-

Britain War Budget To Reach New High

LONDON, Feb. 18—Britain today announced a record peace-time defense budget and revealed that atomic weapons already are being delivered to her armed forces.

The Churchill government, called for £1,639,900,000 (\$4,591,720,000) of arms expenditures.

The White Paper, announcing the budget, opined that another world conflict is less likely than a long continuation of the cold war.

Rep. Mason Quits Over Manion Ouster

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18—Republican Congressman Noah M. Mason (Ill.) angrily quit President Eisenhower's Commission on Intergovernmental Relations today in protest against White House dismissal of Chairman Clarence Manion.

Manion, former dean of Notre Dame law school, announced yesterday he was fired because he supported the Brickner amendment.

Urge Canadians to Buy from Britain

TORONTO, Ont., Feb. 18.—Canadian housewives and business corporations were urged to buy more from the United Kingdom and less from the U. S.

James S. Duncan, president of Massey, Harris-Ferguson, told an annual meeting of the Canadian Association of British Manufacturers and Agencies that switching only seven or eight percent of U. S. purchases to Great Britain would more than wipe out Britain's trade deficit with Canada.

Says Mobile H-Bomb To Be Dropped Soon

PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 18.—Former Atomic Energy Commissioner Sumner Pike believes the first plane-carried hydrogen bomb will be set off in a few weeks.

Up to now, Pike said in a speech here last night, the hydrogen bomb "obviously has not been a deliverable weapon."

"I strongly suspect that within the next few weeks something will be set off which will be deliverable by plane and will permit the crew to get away fast enough and far enough for safety," he said.

Pike did not elaborate.

BIG 4 AGREE TO MEET WITH CHINA ON KOREA

BERLIN, Feb. 18—The Big Four foreign ministers agreed today to hold a conference in Geneva, Switzerland, on April 26 on Korean and Indochinese peace with People's China "and other interested states" represented. The United States, Great Britain, France, the Soviet Union, North

and South Korean and other countries participating in the Korean war will be represented in that phase of the conference. Indochinese peace will be discussed with the participation of the Big Four, People's China and "other interested states."

Secretary of State John Foster Dulles and Soviet Foreign Minister Vyacheslav M. Molotov also agreed that the United States-Soviet talks on President Eisenhower's plan for an atomic energy pool shall be continued in Washington.

Dulles and Soviet Ambassador Georgi Zarubin will conduct these talks, following the two atomic pool discussions Dulles had with Molotov here.

Announcement of the agreement on the Geneva conference was made in a joint communique issued after the final plenary ses-

sion of the Big Four Foreign Ministers Conference.

"The four ministers have had a full exchange of views on the German question, on the problems of European security and on the Austrian question, but they were unable to reach agreement upon these matters," the communique said.

At the insistence of Secretary of State John Foster Dulles a paragraph was put in the communique specifying that the agreement to hold the Geneva conference does not constitute recognition of the Chinese government by any power

(Continued on Page 8)

THEY SHOW IT CAN BE DONE!

Out in Brooklyn, a Negro worker in a good-sized shop brings in each week 10 copies of The Worker for shopmates who have ordered it. He is one of several in his industry who take the paper to shopmates, and has taken the lead in organizing expansion of circulation.

In the northwest part of the Bronx, there is a small group of readers which gave itself a goal of 40 Worker subs in the current circulation campaign, and to date has obtained 35.

Out in Nassau County, Worker campaigners have reached from 35 to 40 percent of their goal of Worker subs and bundles, as well as of Daily Worker subs.

In Manhattan, groups on the upper west side, lower east side, and others have reached a third of their goal, or better.

New York's garment workers have turned in well over 100 subs and are going strong.

Outside New York, readers in Newark, Philadelphia, Chicago and St. Louis are producing results.

These people are demonstrating that this is the time to expand circulation. They are proving that goals can not only be reached but left behind.

Unfortunately, however, at this stage all too few such groups are moving in the campaign. In many places, in New York and elsewhere, there has been no action as yet, or whatever action there is is confined to a small handful.

The result is that the campaign is lagging. We have not yet reached 20 percent of our goals, though a third of the campaign time has gone.

We have said before, and repeat, that the success of the campaign is essential to the life of our paper. We must add that the lag in the campaign is likewise dangerous to our existence. It can be overcome if our readers get into the campaign with all energy and without delay, as we know they can. It must be overcome—and soon—if our paper is to live.

Mine, Mill Union Target at Butler's Anti-Labor Hearing

By ROB F. HALL

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18—Sen. John M. Butler (R-Md) the man McCarthy boosted into prominence, today opened hearings on three bills aimed at using the Subversive Activities Control Board to smash unions.

The measures include the Goldwater Rhodes Bill (S-1254) and the Butler bill (S-1606) to withhold NLRB certification from any union which the SABC held to be "Communist-dominated."

A third bill (S-23) by Sen. Pat McCarran (D-Nev) would make it unlawful for a member of any organization designated as Communist by SABC to hold office or employment with any union. The

McCarran bill would also permit discharge by employers of members of any organization labeled subversive by the Attorney General.

(In the House today Rep. Charles Kersten (R-Wis), sponsor of the Kersten amendment of 1952 which appropriated \$100 million for Project X spying and sabotage in Socialist countries, today introduced a bill to take government

(Continued on Page 6)

FURRIERS PETITION FOR WESLEY WELLS CLEMENCY

The executive boards of seven locals of the Joint Board of Fur Dressers and Dyers Unions yesterday petitioned Gov. Goodwin Knight of California to grant executive clemency to Wesley Robert Wells, sentenced to die on April 9 for throwing a cuspidor at a guard.

In a letter, signed by executive secretary Leon Straus, the locals, representing 6,000 furriers, declared:

"There is no question in our minds—nor in the minds of many other Americans—that the only reason the death sentence was meted out in this case is because

Mr. Wells is a Negro. The crime for which he was sentenced—throwing and hitting a prison guard with a cuspidor—cannot conceivably merit such a drastic sentence. We are aware of the statements of numerous judges attesting to the illegality of the death sentence in this case.

"Wesley Robert Wells has already spent over 25 years in prison. From any humanitarian point of view, it would be granted that he has long paid whatever debt he owed society. Today, it is within your power to save his life and to prevent a terrible crime from taking place under your jurisdiction."

Walter Irvin's Life in Hands of Florida Governor

Walter Lee Irvin, lone survivor of four Negro youths involved in the Groveland, Fla., "rape" frameup, called the "Little Scottsboro Case," must die in the electric chair on a date to be set by Florida Gov. Charles E. Jones unless the Governor grants executive clemency.

Irvin's fate was left up to the Governor when the U.S. Supreme Court refused for a second time to review his trial and conviction.

Irvin was first tried and convicted in 1950 with two other co-defendants—Willie Greenlee, 16, and Samuel Shepherd. Shepherd and Irvin were given death sentences, Greenlee, life.

Shepherd was killed by Sheriff McCall, of Lake County, Fla., in November 1951, while transporting the two prisoners to a court hearing after the U.S. Supreme Court had set aside their 1950 convictions and sentences.

One other Negro charged with the "rape" of a young white farm wife was shot by an armed posse before being brought to trial. Greenlee now serving a life sentence, did not appeal.

NAACP to Open 'Free by 1963' Drive March 10

A one-day conference to be held in Washington, D.C. Wednesday, March 10, is scheduled to formally launch the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People's campaign to fully realize the Emancipation Proclamation by 1963. President Eisenhower has accepted an invitation to address the conference.

The conference will explore steps to be taken to further the decision made in last summer's NAACP convention, including the proposal to raise a \$1,000,000-a-year fighting fund against Jim Crow.

In addition to regional and branch officers of the NAACP, church, labor and civic leaders are invited to attend at their own expense. Among others to address the conference will be Dr. Channing Tobias, Dr. Ralph Bunche, Senator Herbert Lehman and Paul Hoffman.

Point of Order

THAT'S ALL

By ALAN MAX

The Bricker amendment wouldn't infringe too much on the powers of the President—only on his power to make peace.

Maylay Rubber Union Rejects Wage Cut

KUALA LUMPUR, Feb. 18 (ALN).—A 10 percent wage cut for Malaya's 300,000 rubber tappers, announced by government arbitrator E. N. Taylor, has been rejected by the union.

Chairman P. P. Narayanan of the Pan-Malayan Rubber Workers Union said the employers will have to take the consequences if they insist "on paying at the new scale." The pay cut is the sixth successive slash in the rubber workers' wages in three years.

Canada Unions Press For Action on Jobless

OTTAWA, Feb. 18 (ALN).—Canadian unions are taking the growing unemployment with grim seriousness. The first of a series of union delegations representing a quarter million workers came here recently to demand government action on the layoffs. The official unemployment figure is "past the half-million mark."

The CIO United Auto Workers led off the protest movement, with a delegation that met with MPs and cabinet members to discuss the farm equipment crisis. The Canadian Textile Council delegation will arrive here Feb. 22; all UAW locals in the Canadian district on auto will come here Feb. 24; and a delegation from the United Electrical Radio & Machine Workers will lobby here Feb. 27-March 1.

In Welland, an overflow crowd of 500 responded to an emergency appeal for action on unemployment issued by the Niagara United Labor Committee. They jammed the Barclay hotel hall to capacity, and hundreds more were unable to gain admission. The meeting set up a committee of 60 to plan action on unemployment, which has reached 4,000 in the Welland-Crowland area.

In Hamilton a joint Board of Control-Trade & Labor Congress-Canadian Congress of Labor delegation to Ottawa to seek aid for the 15,000 jobless in that city was endorsed by the Board of Control.

In Toronto, the Union of Unemployed Workers was planning a march of unemployed to City Hall. The UAW will draw the attention of the Board of Control to the hundreds of jobless sleep-



WELLS

Eisenhower Takes A Vacation

PALM SPRINGS, Calif., Feb. 18.—President Eisenhower today took what the doctor ordered—a vacation in Southern California.

The President and his wife relaxed in the warm desert sunshine of Palm Springs, a Hollywood-type resort about 90 miles south of Los Angeles.

Inflammatory Remarks Hit at St. Louis Trial

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 18.—Thomas Aaron Younglove, FBI agent, was the third government witness at the Smith Act trial here of Marcus A. Murphy, William Sentner, James and Dorothy Forest and Robert Manewitz. Younglove identified documents like the writings of Lenin and Stalin, copies of the magazine, "Political Affairs" The Worker, etc.

Mrs. Mary Kaufman, attorney for Mrs. Forest and Manewitz, charged the trial was fast becoming a "dragnet for political persecution."

Younglove said that in a course on "Dialectical Materialism" he was taught there was no God and in another class he was told that there was no unemployment and no housing shortage in the Soviet Union.

He claimed he saw one person embracing the flag of the Soviet Union and exclaiming: "This is our flag."

Mrs. Kaufman asked Judge Harper to hear her arguments against permitting Younglove to make this testimony on the ground that it would be inflammatory and prejudicial. Judge Harper overruled her request.

As Younglove continued this line of inflammatory testimony, Mrs. Kaufman asked the court to declare a mistrial. This testimony, she insisted, "doesn't go to a single issue in the trial."

The previous government stoop-pigeon, Mrs. Ama Hammers, admitted that she turned into the FBI the names of friends whose homes she visited and whose hospitality she accepted. Under cross-examination by Mrs. Kaufman, Mrs. Hammers exclaimed: "I would have turned in my own mother's name—if she had been a Communist!"

Reception to Hugh Bryson Here March 2

The Government, in switching the trial of Hugh Bryson, president of the National Union of Marine Cooks, from San Francisco to Washington, did this is a deliberate move to separate him from the area where he is best known for his honest and militant leadership. It was charged yesterday by the MCS Union Defense Committee.

Bryson was the first national officer of a union indicted for allegedly falsifying the Taft-Hartley non-Communist affidavit provision.

The New York office of the committee announced a reception in honor of Bryson will be held March 2 at the McAlpin Hotel at 3 p.m. Albert J. Fitzgerald of U.E. Ben Gold of Fur and Leather, and Richard Bishop, merchant seaman, will address the meeting.

Tickets can be purchased by calling REctor 2-8655.

LABOR MP HITS TRAINING OF NAZI PILOTS IN BRITAIN

LONDON, Feb. 18 (ALN).—It is "an affront to millions of British people who had suffered in the war" that four German air pilots, ex-Luftwaffe men, should now be undergoing air training in Britain, Labor MP Hector Hughes told the House of Commons.

He expressed the fear that these former Hitler air force men would learn British secrets, British methods and British geography which might be a grave danger to Britain in another war.

The German pilots are being trained here to be ready for the new German civil airline, which is to be established if and when the Bonn treaty comes into force. It is widely believed that this airline will be converted to military uses.

The Ex-Service Movement for Peace has called on all veterans to send pledges of support to Hughes following his protest.

-briefs-

Yanks' Billy Martin Again Faces Draft

BERKELEY, Cal., Feb. 18.—Billy Martin, the New York Yankees World Series hero, has lost his draft appeal and faces Army induction in the near future, it was announced today.

Martin, who served just less than six months in the Army at Ft. Ord, Calif., during the winter of 1950-51, was discharged for hardship reasons.

He was recently reclassified 1-A by his Berkeley draft board under a general Selective Service order directing a review of all dependency classifications of men who served less than six months in the service.

Martin appealed the classification, claiming he had the same dependents as he had upon discharge.

Government to Cut Butter Supports

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Government price supports on butter will be cut 8 1/4 cents a pound beginning April 1, the Agriculture Department announced today.

Supports on cheese will be cut 4 1/4 cents a pound and on dried milk about one cent a pound.

The reductions reflect the slash from 90 to 75 percent of parity in dairy price supports announced by Secretary Ezra T. Benson Monday.

Benson estimated this would mean a drop of about eight cents a pound in retail butter prices.

Commerce D-1 Firings Put at 132

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The Commerce Department has fired 132 employees—23 of them alleged "subversives"—under the Eisenhower Administration's security program, it was disclosed today.

Assistant Secretary James C. Worthy told a House Appropriations subcommittee in testimony made public that the security firings in the Commerce Department also included 86 suspected homosexuals and 73 others.

Senate Democrats, meanwhile, cast a skeptical eye on the administration's plan for giving a breakdown of the total 2,200 "security" firings or resignations in all branches of the government.

They told reporters they are far from satisfied with the announcement by Chairman Philip Young of the Civil Service Commission that he has called on all agencies to supply him with the necessary information to separate the political firings from the drunks, perverts and "gabbers."

New Atom Smasher To Fight Cancer

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Feb. 18.—A radically new 50,000,000-volt atom smasher has been developed for cancer research, it was announced yesterday.

The 10-ton "microwave linear accelerator" built by the High Voltage Engineering Corp. will be installed in a radiation-proof underground room at the Argonne cancer research of the University of Chicago.

Combining many of the developments of radar and nuclear physics, the machine launches bursts of electrons into traveling radar waves. The electrons ride, as if on a surfboard, along a 16-foot wave guide until they reach a speed of nearly 186,000 miles per second.

Because of the tremendous speed and energy they acquire, the electrons weigh 100 times more than they did when they started. At the end of the wave guide the bursts of electrons pass through a thin aluminum window and deep into cancerous tissue.

The accelerator will be used to study the effectiveness of direct high energy electron bombardment in cancer treatment.

Berlin Decisions Open New Opportunities for Peace Fight

By JOHN PITTMAN

THE BERLIN CONFERENCE of Big Four foreign ministers adjourns today, and a balance sheet of its failures and achievements is in order.

Any estimate, of course, will depend partly on the point of view of the one who attempts it.

This means that if you look at the conference from the viewpoint of Secretary of State John Foster Dulles and the Morgan-Rockefeller-duPont crowd, you will be bound to take a dim view of the meeting.

Dulles went to Berlin reluc-

tantly, after he had maneuvered at the London and Bermuda three-power parleys to prevent a four-power conference.

Having failed to block a conference with the Soviet Union on Germany and related matters, Dulles resolved to force the Soviet Union to surrender its positions on Germany and Austria. He demanded and received the subservience of Britain's Eden and France's Bidault, and no doubt he thought this impressive demonstration of "allied unity" would compel Molotov to find a way of agreeing to the European Army project.

In the event of failure to achieve this primary aim, Dulles was prepared to salvage another tactical objective from the conference. He made plans to utilize the Berlin conference to discredit the idea of conferences with the Soviet Union.

It was the Eisenhower Administration's aim to clear the decks for its "new look" policy of "instant massive retaliation" against any opposition to its overall strategy of intervention in the affairs of other countries.

To stimulate the kind of mass thinking which would eliminate political opposition to the "new

look" program, it was necessary to crush the world belief in and desire for peaceful negotiation, to "disillusion" the masses, and reaffirm the idea of the inevitability of war with the Soviet Union, and the necessity of force as the only method for resolving differences.

THE BERLIN CONFERENCE, far from having made it easier for the Eisenhower Administration to carry through its program for restoration of German militarism, has made this project more difficult of realization.

The news reports from Berlin have not given us the truth about the impact of the conference on the German people, so we are unable at this moment to venture more than a tentative opinion, to wit, that the struggle against re-militarization inside Germany has been greatly strengthened, the position of Adenauer and the Bonn reactionaries considerably weakened.

In addition, EDC will have a harder time in France, as a consequence of the parley. And it is pretty obvious that the

(Continued on Page 8)

CP Denounces Detroit Smith Act Verdict

The frameup Smith Act verdict in Detroit against leaders of the Michigan Communist Party was denounced yesterday in a statement issued by the national committee of the Communist Party, signed by William Z. Foster, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn and Pettis Perry. The statement follows:

The unprecedented haste with which the Smith Act jury convicted all six Michigan Communist defendants graphically confirms the pro-fascist frameup character of the Smith Act itself. It gravely emphasizes the continuing threat to freedom of speech and constitutional liberties.

Approximately allotting one hour per defendant — after 14 weeks of complicated testimony—these workingclass leaders—Saul Wellman, Thomas Dennis, Nat Ganley, William Allen, Helen Winter and Phil Schatz — were found "guilty" in six hours and 23 minutes.

"Guilty" of what?

As in all other Smith Act trials, not a single overt act could be assessed to the defendants, simply because there aren't any. This was a trial of books and ideas, of teaching and independent political advocacy.

As in other Smith Act trials, a McCarthyite atmosphere of intimidation, prejudice, suspicion and accusation prevailed in the courtroom and in the public press.

The basis of the government's prosecution was the stoolpigeon testimony from the Ford Motor Co.'s anti-union spy set-up. The Michigan Communists rendered a great service to the workers of Detroit in exposing the continued operations of this notorious anti-union set-up which was supposedly abolished when the first union contract was signed with the Ford Motor Co. in 1941.

Most ominous was Judge Picard's proclamation that the Michigan Communists constituted a "clear and present danger" to the nation. In his charge to the jurors, Picard assailed the defense assertion that what really was on trial were the issues of peace, democracy and security. Thus, in reassertion of the Big Lie, once again the biased judge and biased jury contravened the U. S. Constitution and the First Amendment. This frameup verdict furthermore indicates that the mass movement of the people is necessary to compel any review of the "clear and present danger" basis on which the Smith Act was upheld by the Supreme Court in 1949.

Is the "clear and present danger" the Communist Party of Michigan, or is it the growing unemployment of thousands of auto workers in Detroit, over whom hangs the fear of starvation, of loss of homes, cars and dreams for their children's future?

Is the "clear and present danger" the Communist Party of Michigan, or is it the McCarthyite menace to civil and constitutional liberties, the attacks on the foreign-born, the monopoly drive on the unions, the growing

violence against the Negro people?

Is the "clear and present danger" the Communist Party of Michigan or is it the threat of a new "Korea" in Indo-China?

The record of the Michigan Communist Party is clear. The judge was compelled to instruct the jurors to disregard the proud record of the Communists in Michigan in the fight for rent control, trade union organization, higher wages, opposition to racism of all sorts, the fight for peace in Korea and for negotiations of outstanding differences between nations.

Dozens of auto workers and other citizens attended this frameup trial. They saw the callous and inhuman refusal to sever the case of Helen Winter, seriously and painfully ill, forcing her to attend court for 14 long weeks on a stretcher. They saw for themselves the role of the Ford Motor Co. and its labor spy set-up. In contrast, they saw the heroic stand taken by the Michigan Communists who went to jail rather than turn informer, as demanded by the McCarthyite prosecutors.

The Eisenhower Administration and his Cadillac Cabinet are determined to behead the Michigan Communist Party because they fear its courageous defense of the living standards of the people and their fight for peace and democracy.

The National Committee of the Communist Party urges all Americans to:

Protest the frameup verdict of the Michigan Communists!
Demand their immediate release on bail!

Fight for repeal of the Smith Act!

Fight for amnesty for all Smith Act victims!

Signed:
WILLIAM Z. FOSTER
ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN
PETTIS PERRY

Rally of 250 Pledges Fight Against Smith Act

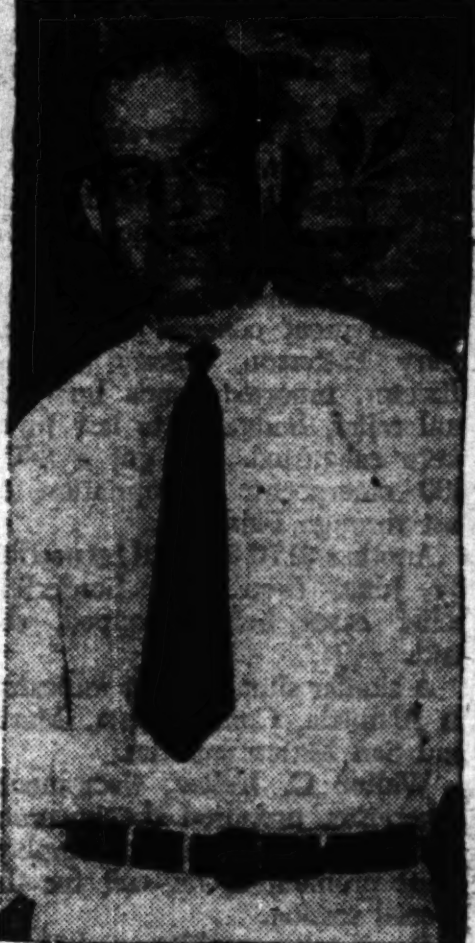
A cheering, confident audience of 250 filled to capacity a meeting hall at Cornish Arms Hotel and pledged to step up the fight to halt the thought-control Smith Act frameups which are advancing McCarthyism in the USA.

The meeting was called by the Citizens Emergency Defense Conference to step up the fight to bring the cause of the New York 13 Smith Act victims to the attention of the labor movement and the public.

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn hailed the work of the CEDC and expressed appreciation of the courageous and resourceful work of

By George Morris

The fur flew thick and fast at the meeting of the general council of the National Maritime Union, still in progress here as the factional struggle sharpened among union's leaders and the membership in the ports began to take a stand on disputed issues. Pres-



CURRAN

ident Joseph Curran commanded a technical majority in the council, reportedly 10 to 8, with the position of the others still unclear. But lines were still fluid and it was observed that anything can happen by April, when 60-day balloting for officers and control of the NMU begins.

There is no indication that Curran personally will be opposed for the presidency, but he had clearly committed himself before a New York membership meeting Jan. 25 that he "would certainly resign" if the opposition led by Neal Hanley, secretary, and Hulbert B. Warner, vice-president, wins.

Warner and Hanley, meanwhile, set up campaign headquarters with indications that they will also put forward candidates against other of Curran's associates among the officers.

Their main target is M. Hedley Stone, treasurer, whose post is sought by Hanley. Warner and Hanley repeated their charges that Stone is "anti-Negro" and usurps the authority of other officers or

countermands their acts and decisions.

The ships and NMU union halls along the coasts are being flooded with literature of the Hanley-Warner forces, while Curran relies on the NMU organ, the Pilot, whose current issue carries two solid pages of Curran's membership meeting speech on the internal question.

The main issue arousing the ports, however, is the recently uncovered permit-card selling racket, enabling non-union men to buy permits to ship out. Andy Mele, a prominent figure in the racket, is now in jail, but before his arrest he named others, including prominent union officials.

One piece of literature distributed by the opposition that has especially enraged Curran is a photostatic copy of a letter from Mele to Hanley in which John Hunt, New York port agent, is implicated in the affair. The only action taken against Hunt was to place vice-president John B. McDougall in supervision of the union in New York. But Curran lashed out sharply against demands that Hunt be "arrested," claiming the entire matter is in the hands of the District Attorney, to whom Mele's letter to Hanley was turned over.

Meanwhile port membership meetings are demanding that a rank and file committee investigate the entire situation and that the matter not be left to the District Attorney.

John F. Moriarity, Galveston agent, failing to get his report into the Pilot in the usual manner, had it printed for distribution. It shows that after hearing a report on the union card-selling racket, the membership voted unanimously Jan. 25 that a "rank and file investigation committee be elected under the supervision of the Honest Ballot Association" and be given full access to the union's records.

Seeking to reverse the action, Curran personally addressed the Galveston membership meeting Feb. 3, but after hearing him the members reaffirmed their action by a vote of 128 to 3.

The issue developed similarly in a membership meeting of the NMU in San Francisco, with a vote of 78 to 5 for a rank and file investigation.

Warren, the union's only Negro top officer, told the NMU's council meeting he was tired of putting up with discrimination. He said that as soon as the union book-selling racket was exposed the talk spread that Negroes and Puerto Ricans were mostly involved that one of the first acts of the DA's investigators was to question Warren. He claimed Stone steered

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LYL's First Witness Is Roosevelt Ward

By HARRY RAYMOND

Roosevelt Ward, 23-year-old leader of the Labor Youth League, was called yesterday as the first defense witness in the Subversive Activities Control Board proceedings to

compel the LYL to register as "subversive" under the McCarran Internal Security Act.

Ward, now Harlem LYL chairman was called to the stand in the Foley Square Courthouse after SACB hearing chairman Harry P.

Cain, rejected a motion to dismiss the case.

Samuel Gruber, LYL attorney charged the evidence was insufficient to prove LYL is controlled by the Communist Party. All activities of the League, as shown by the government he said, have the protection of the First Amendment.

Cain conceded that "some particular items of evidence" did not "carry much weight standing alone" but he ruled government attorney K. Kirk Madrix had made a prima facie case.

Ward testified about an earlier frameup involving not only himself but the League which was reversed by the U. S. Supreme Court. This was the case in which two FBI agents swooped down on him in the New York League offices and arrested him on a trumped up charge of draft dodging.

Ward testified the LYL, through lawyers, bail and publicity, smashed the frameup.

"The League considered this as not only a personal attack against me, but part of the activity to stifle all American youth and the type of activities carried on by

the legal counsel" who defied bigotry to defend the Smith Act defendants. "But the history of the country and the labor movement shows," she said, "that cases like these, which are political from top to bottom, are won outside the courtroom."

She noted that the Detroit courts had convicted six more Communists under the Smith Act just as auto layoffs are rising.

"The working class all over the country is disturbed," she emphasized. "They may have a packed jury in Detroit, but the auto workers know that it was the Commu-

(Continued on Page 8)

Fight for Jobs Spreads In Illinois Communities

By CARL HIRSCH

CHICAGO. A home-town fight for jobs is shaping up in dozens of downstate Illinois communities which are stricken by unemployment.

Shop workers are taking local initiative in such places as the 1,200-population town of the Milan, Illinois—where the town council last week adopted an "anti-depression" program—and in the big industrial towns of Peoria and the Quad-Cities.

Repeated in these towns is the demand for a special session of the Illinois Legislature to act on the problems of the unemployed.

Pouring in on Gov. Stratton from these downstate towns are demands for emergency public works, for surplus food distribution to the needy, for increased unemployment compensation.

Here's the report from some of the Illinois towns:

CANTON

By a 16-to-nothing vote, Canton City Council adopted a program on aid to the jobless which was presented to them by two UE farm equipment locals.

With the heavy layoffs at the International Harvester plant here, many workers are on \$27-a-week unemployment compensation. However, many workers are on the verge of exhausting the 26-weeks of benefit payments allowed under Illinois law.

The town's council voted unanimously to demand that Governor Stratton seek federal aid for these workers and also call the Legislature to raise the compensation payments. The councilman advocated a food stamp plan to make government surplus food available to the jobless.

E. ST. LOUIS

A meeting on the unemployment situation in the East St. Louis area has been called by the CIO, to be held in Granite City on Feb. 27.

The state CIO executive board last week called the conference to deal with an area that has been among the hardest hit in the state.

The closing of the American Zinc plant last week was an

added blow for this highly-industrial region of steel mills and smelteries.

MELROSE PARK

Members of UAW-CIO Local 6 at the Melrose Park plant of International Harvester this week approved a program to help curb "a disastrous depression."

The local insisted that it is possible "to provide full employment for the positive ends of peace," and adopted a 10-point peacetime job plan.

Stressing political action, the local vowed that "no candidate can possibly receive the support of labor if he does not support our program for full employment, regardless of party."

The membership meeting last Sunday at the union hall in Forest Park pledged full participation in the Cook County CIO Council's scheduled unemployment conference on Saturday, March 6, at the Morrison Hotel.

The local proposed that the conference "should set up continuation committees to carry on its work and process grievances of the unemployed before government agencies and loan associations."

"The Harvester Company usually at its busiest season now, has only called back 7,000 out of the 25,000 jobs slashed last fall," the local reported, "just a handful of the 1,700 jobs eliminated at Melrose Park are scheduled for recall."

ROCK ISLAND

Unemployed and employed farm equipment workers have hit the City Councils of all Quad-Cities (Rock Island, Moline, East Moline, Davenport) with demands for action on jobs.

The Mayor and City Council of Rock Island were asked to hold a special meeting on the problem of aiding laid off workers in this "farm equipment capital."

In Davenport, Mayor Buese announced that he would support labor's job program and would act with other Iowa mayors to secure aid for the jobless.

PEORIA

A City Council committee has been set up in Peoria to determine the extent of unemployment and to bring in a program

of action to meet the crisis.

A motion was adopted by the council last week after a battle which developed over the right of independent UE to appear before the council.

However, on the motion of Councilman Harley Boswell, the mayor was authorized to establish the committee which is considered a first-step towards the action on jobs being demanded by the labor movement here.

Unemployment has hit hard at the big Caterpillar plant as well as numerous other shops.

Dwindling Relief Funds Reported In Many Counties in California

SACRAMENTO, Calif., Feb. 18.—An emergency in county relief, following on the heels of rising unemployment, is spreading throughout California.

It has alarmed the State Association of County Auditors to the point where it has asked Gov. Goodwin Knight to do something about it.

The board of supervisors here indicated it would ask the governor to include the problem in his call for a special session of the legislature next month.

The Sacramento supervisors expressed great concern when Mrs. Mary Patterson, county welfare director, reported funds for general relief, budgeted to last June, were exhausted. She got a \$40,000 emergency appropriation to last through February.

Another \$170,000 will be needed by June, even with borderline relief cases being dropped, she said.

A similar situation was indicated in Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin and San Mateo counties.

Walter C. Kelley, Sacramento supervisor, proposed the governor include the relief and unemployment problem in his call for the special session.

Proposing a public works program, he said:

"In our particular case we

Steel Local Demands 30-Hour Work-Week with 40 Hours Pay

EAST CHICAGO, Ind.—The Youngstown Sheet & Tube Local 1011 here this week announced its demand for a 30-hour work-week with 40 hours pay.

The local, hardest hit by unemployment of any of the basic steel locals in this region, served notice on the company that it would fight for the enforcement of a recent agreement to stabilize employment in the plant.

The agreement calls for no layoffs and the reduction of the work week to 32 hours. The local added, however, that the agreement was designed to "keep as many as possible from falling into economic distress and shall not be interpreted as a willingness to take a cut in our standard of living."

A leaflet by the local declared that the YS&T workers are skeptical over optimistic reports from Washington on the economic situation. It blasted the branding of those who see the crisis growing as "left-wing eggheads, subversives and gloom-and-doom boys." Such name-calling, said the local, "will not maintain our standard of living."

have at least \$14 million worth of road work which should be done. If something could be worked out so that we could borrow money from the state we would be able to put many of these people to work... There are many other needed projects in the county..."

County Auditor James H. Hastings, who revealed the action of the auditors association, suggested the State Assn. of County Supervisors also approach the governor.

Bay Area conditions revealed in the survey were as follows:

ALAMEDA COUNTY—The board of supervisors prepared to dip into a \$200,000 emergency fund to tide over the relief and jobless crisis. In January, 5,801 persons were aided.

It acted on the report of Samuel H. Thompson, county welfare director, who said he saw nothing in sight to ease the situation and expected "a crisis will be reached in May."

CONTRA COSTA COUNTY—W. G. Golden, welfare director, agreed a special session of the state legislature is needed.

He said the county budget for general assistance is already \$30,000 overdrawn and "it may be that we haven't felt the full impact of unemployment yet."

"Hundreds of unemployed are

now drawing compensation of \$25 a week, but that lasts for only 26 weeks."

Golden said he favored a special session to consider releasing funds provided in the 1945 relief act, which supplements county welfare funds with state reserves, and for possibly cutting loose some of the \$75 million in the "rainy day" fund.

He emphasized he was speaking only for himself.

MARIN COUNTY—Betty L. Presley, social welfare director said, "We have a lighter load than last year—I wouldn't call it a crisis."

She said the current appropriation of \$65,000 will run out in March and she plans to ask for a supplemental appropriation of \$25,000 to \$30,000 to carry relief until June.

Here are Marin county figures for general relief in December for the past three years: 1951—79 cases; 1952—85 cases; 1953—155 cases. In January of this year it jumped to 166.

SAN MATEO COUNTY—Dr. H. B. Chope, health and welfare officer, said the mounting of the case load there probably will make it necessary for additional funds to be released from unappropriated reserves.

2 Cotton-Rayon Firms Call for Wage Cuts

BOSTON, Feb. 18.—Two of the major cotton and rayon weaving companies of New England—Pepperell Manufacturing and the Verney Corp.—have started the ball-rolling for a wage cut for textile workers.

With the deadline April 15 for new contract negotiations affecting 90,000 northern cotton-rayon workers, the two companies served notice to the CIO Textile Workers Union of America that they will demand slash in wages.

Pepperell employs 2,500 workers in Biddeford and Lewiston, Me.; Verney 1,200 in Manchester, and Peterborough, N. H., and Brunswick, Me.

The TWU, in its recent wage conference here, decided not to press for a wage raise this year. The move by a number of companies for a wage cut is often a feeler for a course the industry's associations take. The New Bedford-Fall River Cotton Manufacturers group, often the "pattern-setter," has not yet indicated its attitude.

Lynn IUE Local Suspends 2 Who Fought McCarthy

LYNN, Mass., Feb. 18 (FP).—Two General Electric Co. workers who refused to cooperate with Sen. Joseph McCarthy's permanent investigations subcommittee at a Boston hearing have been suspended from membership in the CIO International Union of Electrical Radio & Machine Workers (CIO). The charge was "conduct unbecoming members."

The two unionists, Henry Archdeacon and Donald Morrill, were suspended earlier by GE because they invoked the Fifth Amendment at the McCarthy hearing. The two, who deny they are Communists, had appealed to the union to fight the suspensions as a grievance.

Local business Agent Earl J. Riley said the suspensions were the first of that kind in the union's history. Archdeacon and Morrill said they would appeal to the membership.



194,000 JOBLESS IN ANTHRACITE REGION

PHILADELPHIA. OFFICIAL state figures reveal that 194,847 persons were unemployed in a six-county area in the anthracite region during January. This was reported by State Secretary of Mines, W. J. Clements when he proposed the sealing of abandoned mines, with federal financial help, as an immediate solution to the area's unemployment problem.

In presenting the plan to a group sponsored by the northeast Pennsylvania Industrial Commission, Clements said it would cost an estimated \$10,000,000. He said the

area produced 9,390,000 less anthracite last year and the working force dropped by 9,427 men, all of whom were added to the unemployment rolls.

Among those participating in the group's activities is Thomas Kennedy, vice-president of the United Mine Workers.

CITY officials have worked out a \$3,000,000 plan to dig out Carbondale's underground mine fire that has raged for 14 years.

The plan is to dig a deep trench around the perimeter of the fire to isolate it and then start digging to

the core of the blaze. This would require razing 300 homes housing 1,000 persons.

The plan also would require the government and the Hudson Coal Co. to arrange for compensation for home owners who would be relocated before their homes were razed.

Carbondale's Mayor Frank Kelly, Jr., also says there are 2,000 unemployed workers in the city right now. This was made known when Kelly tried to get the Union Carbide and Carbon Corp. to locate a new plant in the city.

Seattle Mayor Names Body on Jobs for Negroes

SEATTLE, Feb. 18.—An advisory committee to help resolve job problems of "minority groups and particularly our Negro citizens" has been established here by Mayor Allan Pomeroy.

Both the cut-back in war orders since the Korean cease-fire, and the reduction in federal payrolls, have sliced deeply into employ-

ment opportunities for Negro workers here.

In announcing the new advisory group, Pomeroy said:

"At present, minority groups and particularly our Negro citizens, are finding it increasingly difficult to acquire employment in industries engaged in supplying our domestic economy."

"There are indications that as the transition from war time to peace time economy progresses, this situation will become more acute, creating distress among our Negro citizens, thereby posing real problems for the administration of the city government."

Pomeroy named Edward Henry, attorney and American Civil Liberties Union leader, committee chairman. He also named Philip L. Burton, president of the Seattle

branch, National Association for Advancement of Colored People; C. R. Merriwether, editor, The Pacific Leader, and Lewis G. Watts, secretary of the Urban League.

The Mayor acted after consulting with leaders in the Negro community on job problems.

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THE PRESIDENT WAITS

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER says if there is no economic upturn by March he'll consider emergency measures, including possibly some tax relief for the lower-income people. The President apparently wants another million or two of unemployed before he can justify an emergency situation to his cabinet of big business executives.

Meanwhile millions of workers (the government itself admits to more than three million) are unemployed, with jobless benefit checks running out for many and relief rolls beginning to climb alarmingly in New York and other cities.

For months the President has given out with pollyanna statements in reply to demands of the labor movement and others for positive steps BEFORE the situation would reach an alarming stage. The President was moved to make his vague March promise after even the Federal Reserve Board's own economist told Congress that the economic drop since July was already equal to the full drop of the 1948-49 decline.

It is hardly possible for Eisenhower to remain complacent in face of the government's own unemployment figures.

But what does the President mean by "emergency" measures? Presidents Reuther and Meany of the CIO and AFL, testifying before Congress on the very day the President tossed off his promise, observed that the Administration follows the theory that corporations and the wealthy investors must be given help and tax relief, and that benefits for them will trickle down to the workers. Is the President planning some more of the giveaway program that has marked his regime from the start?

The labor movement wants the program to start from the bottom, in the form of aid to those whose consumer power is decisive on the market; in the form of higher wage minimums, higher jobless benefits and social security, a moratorium on foreclosures and dispossession action, and for an extensive plan of construction of needed public works. Obviously the President will have to feel a far greater pressure for this program before anything practical begins to register.

TEXAS HITLER

GOVERNOR SHIVERS of Texas is apparently having trouble with the growing restlessness of the oil workers, Mexican and other farm labor. The governor is a McCarthyite Democrat who has linked his fate with the suddenly-rich oil millionaires. He says he wants a state law to call for the shooting of Communists.

The Texas governor has frequently told us that by a "Communist" he not only means a Communist but also the CIO oil workers or any group of Americans ornery enough to demand decent wages and working conditions. Also, the Texas oil barons are plenty scared of the powerful rise in the refusal of Negroes and Mexicans to accept the white supremacy racism of the past. These too are "communists" in the vocabulary of this bootlicker of the oil corporations.

The Shivers line is to try to restore the lawless murder of the old train robbers and cattle rustlers by giving it a legal name as a state law.

Anyone you want to lynch or assassinate you call a "communist" and the crime becomes a virtue.

It is true that in New York a killer tried to use this alibi last week, screaming "I killed Communists. Give me a medal!" But while this killer is in a mental ward, Shivers sits in the Texas state house.

Of course, it is the goal of McCarthyite fascism to spread this Nazi murder code to all Americans who don't believe either in "the supremacy of the white race" or in the rights of the oil, shipping, and cattle barons of Texas to cheat and rob their workers with low pay and rotten conditions. But we rather feel that Shivers' frantic blood lust will weaken rather than strengthen their the-King-can-do-no-wrong position.

You are not going to kill the desires of the workers for better conditions, Gov. Shivers, with murders. Your pal, Hitler, tried it, Shivers. Look where he is now.

A Program to Defend America

- For a Big Five pact of peace.
- For a peace-time economy—with jobs protected by federal public works and a short work-week.
- For restoration of the Bill of Rights. An end to the political witchhunts and mass arrests which are destroying constitutional safeguards.
- End the discrimination and violence against the Negro people—for full equality through enforcement of the Fourteenth Amendment and an FEPC.

How Sandino Was Murdered

By RALPH CRANE

THIS IS A STORY about the Nicaraguan dictator, Anastasio Somoza who, according to authentic documents released by the Guatemalan government, has been plotting military intervention, in cooperation with U. S. officials against the Central American Republic of Guatemala.

It is a story about Augusto Cesar Sandino, outstanding Latin American anti-imperialist during the period when U. S. imperialism used marines to seize economic and political control of the small, weak, Central American Republics.

Sandino, in the 1920's, took up arms against Nicaraguan presidents put in office by U. S. bayonets. He refused to be a party to a peace pact imposed by Henry Stimson, special U. S. Ambassador on April 3, 1927. On Jan. 5, 1929, Sandino announced his program: (1) Immediate and complete withdrawal of all U. S. invading forces; (2) No acceptance of any U. S. shameful loans; (3) Declare null and void the Bryan-Chamorro Treaty which granted the U. S. rights to a canal through Nicaragua; and (4) Reject any intervention by the U. S. in Nicaraguan elections.

On Feb. 26, 1930, in an appeal to the workers and peasants of Nicaragua and of all Latin America Sandino condemned

U. S. imperialism, the Pan-American Union and the leadership of the Pan-American Federation of Labor, dominated by

the AFL bureaucrats.

Sandino pledged: "I will not lay down my arms while a single (Continued on page 8)



SANDINO

World of Labor

by George Morris



They Are Building Up An Open Shop Drive

a businessman who doesn't conceal his anti-unionism and didn't even bother to formally resign from his corporation post. Beeson's appointment still has to be ratified but it seems doubtful whether he, or one like Beeson, can be kept off the board. Incidentally, the NLRB's report for the last quarter of 1953 already reveals a significant drop of votes for unions in bargaining elections.

1—AS THE WALL STREET JOURNAL described in great detail in its Feb. 18 issue, employers are making the most of the layoffs to drive their workers to new speedup levels. They are getting more production out of fewer workers by use of the layoff club, and they are practically closing the door to return of those squeezed out.

2—As the same Wall Street Journal "survey" stresses, the same club is used by the employers to get a "better attitude" from the unions in their plants, even agreements to wage cuts in some cases. Much of this is an effort by the WSJ to "prime the pump" of anti-unionism. But it would be a mistake to underestimate the opportunity for the employers, especially in view of labor's own slowness in arousing a fight-back movement.

3—The National Labor Relations Board, under the chairmanship of Guy Farmer, has for some months been setting the stage for the open shop drive with many new rules, scrapping much of the protection that unions thought was safe and untouchable. But Farmer's drive is a little retarded by a tie vote in the NLRB because of two holdovers from the pre-Eisenhower era.

So the President broke the tie by naming Albert C. Beeson,

4—THE PRESIDENT'S recent message containing 16 proposed changes in Taft-Hartley, is mainly designed to add more teeth to the law in exchange for a few insignificant sops to labor—sops that would have no value within the framework of the entire developing pattern.

But the Wall Street Journal now tells us that the President is due to recommend a 17th point—a provision declaring flatly that nothing in T-H should be "construed to nullify" the anti-labor laws being passed in the states. This would mean, adds WSJ, that "with one stroke that language would restore most of the state laws junked by the Supreme Court" and encourage states that don't have these "right to work" (right to scab) laws to enact and enforce them.

5—The key object is to go a step beyond Taft-Hartley to outlaw the union shop. This is being pressed along several lines. Encouraged by the broken North American Aviation strike which ended with the long-standing union shop scrapped, more emphasis is being put on direct strikebreaking. More pressure is being put for enactment of laws in the states outlawing the union shop.

But the most far-reaching step was taken in Texas, the state that started the ball rolling

for "right-to-work" laws. A state court, acting in the Santa Fe railroad case, ruled the union shop illegal for railroad workers. That case will undoubtedly reach the Supreme Court for a major test.

Acting parallel with the Texas court, the Dixiecrats in particular are demanding that "17th Point" from Eisenhower as a condition of support of the other T-H amendment. If that deal goes through, the drive will be really in earnest for enactment of the Texas-type proscab law in the 35 states that still don't have them.

6—CLOSELY TIED with the above is the use of the "dogs of McCarthyism," as Carl Stelato, president of Ford, Local 600, calls them. The McCarthyites are being used to terrorize the population by endless spy-hunts and the psychology of fear, so the labor movement would find it difficult to mobilize the workers for a fight-back movement or even for the ordinary objectives of unions and labor political action. Already, people like Walter Reuther are called "left wingers" and "socialists." The CIO-AFL anti-depression program is described as "socialism."

The Butler bill, currently the main McCarthyite measure in the works, would disqualify as a union leader even one who ever "has been" a Communist or a member of a "Communist front" organization or who "in any way contributed" to what the reactionaries call "Communism." This, in short, is a law to disqualify anyone for union office who offers resistance to the open shop drive.

That, fellow workers, is the grim score. Again I quote Stelato: "If we wait too long to fight, we may be too weak to fight."

BUTLER BILL

(Continued from Page 1)
contracts from companies which recognize unions whose leadership has been designated Communist by the SACB.)

Presiding as chairman of a one-man subcommittee of the Senate Internal Security subcommittee, Butler launched his drive with a dramatically staged presentation of the charges of the labor-hating Precision Scientific Co. of Chicago, against the Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers Union.

This is the company which refused to bargain with Mine, Mill despite its two to one victory over the IBEW in an NLRB election. When the 250 workers in the plant struck, Precision obtained a strike-breaking injunction from an Illinois judge forcing the employees back to work.

A charge of unfair labor practices against the company is now pending before NLRB.

SPOTLIGHT
Butler and his committee counsel, Richard Arens, conducted the hearings in such a way as to spotlight the company's charges that the elected officials of Mine, Mill are Communists and that the union is Communist dominated. And the word spotlight is used advisedly.

Although the hearing was poorly attended, Kleig lights were focused on the witness stand. Movie and TV cameras were on hand in profusion, and flash bulbs popped continually.

The reason for all this fancy staging was explained by a spokesman for Mine-Mill. He said there was substantial evidence that Precision's fight on Mine-Mill was plotted and financed by larger corporations who were conspiring to use the Precision case to railroad through Congress union-busting bills of the Goldwater-Butler type.

He pointed out that a similar use was made of the Allis-Chalmers, Milwaukee, UAW case in 1943 to enact Taft-Hartley.

George E. Bader, vice-president of Precision, who was Butler's first witness, carried through with committee counsel Arens an obviously rehearsed script. He said that as a "typical business man" he was "seriously disturbed" that the defense program would be hindered if "Communists" had access to his "secrets."

"Under existing laws you are obliged to let Communists come into your plants?" asked Arens. "Yes sir, yes, indeed," said Bader.

Barnabas F. Sears, attorney for Precision, hadn't studied his script carefully enough, and as a result his garrulous testimony carried the hearings into fields where Butler realized it shouldn't go.

"We could not have made a case against this union if it hadn't been for the McCarran Committee hearings in Salt Lake in October, 1952," said Sears. The testimony before that committee (the parent of the present Butler subcommittee), said Sears, was what gave Precision the "evidence" that Mine-Mill officers were "communists."

"I want to thank this committee for its very great aid to us in our trouble with this union," said Sears.

Butler quickly interrupted. His committee has only one purpose,

he said, to "get the Communists out of the plants," and it was not trying to bust any unions.

Sears apparently failed to get the idea, for later he repeated his expressions of gratitude for the union-busting job done by the McCarran crowd.

Asked for suggestions, Sears said the bills were all right but should be strengthened in one respect.

"The protection of the public interest is all right," he said, "but you shouldn't lose sight of the property interest."

For that reason, he said, the Norris-LaGuardia Act should not apply, in its ban on injunctions to unions which are "Communist controlled."

Sears said that since the NLRB would not certify company unions it also should not certify Communist controlled unions. Sen. Butler interjected that the committee wasn't saying company unions should be certified and asked Sears if he didn't agree.

Sears obediently said yes, but he added that companies often have the best interests of their workers at heart.

ROSENBERG

(Continued from Page 1)
the previous day, calling for appearance of the boys, Michael, 11, and Robby, 6, and the couple caring for them, was made by representatives of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

A query to the judge brought out that these representatives were acting on information supplied by the Department of Welfare.

Judge Panken said he heard no testimony yesterday, and that he put over the hearing until next Tuesday at the request of lawyers for the Meeropols.

"Because of allegations in the petition the court found it 'advisable,' necessary, that the children be placed so that the court can have supervision of and protection of the children up to the determination of the case," Judge Panken told the press.

Allegations, he said when questioned, were that "the children were taken from place to place, home to home, without a guardian being appointed by Surrogate court." Asked if that were all, he said no, there was a charge that the children were "exploited for fund-raising activities."

No papers were given the foster parents, Ann and Abe Meeropol, although one was exhibited to them the previous night, said Miss Gloria Agrin, attorney associated with the late Emanuel Bloch in his long three-year fight for the Rosenbergs.

Only the previous night, after the appearance of five city policemen and representatives of the Department, in the Meeropols' home, did Michael and Robby learn for the first time of the recent death of their guardian, Bloch.

"The Welfare Dept. and policemen were ready to take the children at once. Michael was preparing to take his bath, Robby was in pajamas eating supper."

The Meeropols reached Miss Agrin in her Brooklyn home about 7 p.m. She sped to the home in a cab. Only because Judge Panken was reached by phones and consented to the children remaining overnight, she said, was their summary departure with officials prevented.

In describing the events of last night, Miss Agrin said that police or detectives were posted outside the Riverside Drive home, and cars she identified as police radio

cars were seen at intervals around the block. The police department, however, said only two detectives were sent to the home.

Miss Agrin said she recognized Welfare Dept. Counsel Philip Sokol as one of the five who were kept from taking the boys away that night.

A wistful echo of the children's early experience with social workers after their mother's arrest in July, 1950, which followed their father's by a month, was heard by Mrs. Meeropol, it was reported. Hearing one of the five intruders introduce herself as a social worker with the Jewish Board of Guardians, Michael told the woman:

"We don't need social workers now. We're happy here."

After Ethel Rosenberg's arrest the children stayed briefly with Ethel's mother, Mrs. Tessie Greenglass, at her home at 64 Sheriff St. While there a social worker with the Jewish Board of Guardians gave aid. Mrs. Greenglass then turned the boys over to city authorities.

They remained in a city shelter until after Julius and Ethel went to the Death House in the spring of 1951. Eventually an apartment was obtained for Mrs. Sophie Rosenberg, who kept the boys until her failing health prompted the Rosenbergs to arrange through their attorney a home with younger persons.

For 18 months the boys resided with Mr. and Mrs. Ben Bach in Tom's River, N. J. After the execution of their parents June 19, pressure was brought to bear on local school authorities, and last October the superintendent of schools told the Bachs the children must be removed.

Appearing in court yesterday were attorneys Agrin, Alexander Bloch, father of the lawyer whose long fight in behalf of the Rosenbergs contributed to his sudden death by heart attacks on Jan. 30, and Prof. Malcolm Sharp, of the University of Chicago Law School.

Prof. Sharp, associated with Bloch and Attorney John Finerty in the final court battles for the lives of the Rosenbergs, was notified by phone last night and flew here to oppose removal of the children. He is chairman of the trustees' fund set up to provide for the children, whose goal of about \$50,000 was achieved and announced just after Bloch's death.

Miss Agrin was named a member of the board of trustees replacing Bloch. Attorneys appeared "both in behalf of the Meeropols and the Rosenberg family, Mrs. Sophie Rosenberg, Julius' mother, and her surviving children," said Miss Agrin.

Not only were attorneys in the dark about the charges, who made them and what the hearing was about before they entered the court, but they seemed equally uncertain when they emerged.

It was not until after the judge called in waiting reporters that he summoned the attorneys back into court and told them the children were remanded until next Tuesday, they said.

Prof. Sharp, asked about the charges, said: "If the judge wants to summarize them, all right, I should not care to do so. We did not see the papers until we were leaving the court, and then only

in passing. I had no chance to read the rather lengthy document with any care."

200 AT COURT

From 9 o'clock on, persons began to gather outside the court. Throughout the morning and until after 1, when court personnel told them proceedings were over, some 200 persons or more stood about in the large waiting room or in corridors.

Judge Panken exacted a pledge from reporters that they would not reveal where the children were being removed even if they learned it. He was asked, "Have you made a decision then?"

"Oh, no," he said. "I've had my hands full today, and I had my hands full last night, with phone calls, notes, requests I do this and that."

The judge explained the appearance of the officials and police at night in the home by saying that when he issued the summons he was most anxious that they not be taken from their school. "I didn't want those poor children to have any more impact," he said.

Asked if the entire proceedings weren't another impact, he agreed. "A serious one, and you may be sure I considered it so," he said. He said there was "no other way to do it."

He made it clear that the charges in the application for the summons "have not been demonstrated." A woman reporter asked whether, if he found that the children had not been neglected, he would return the children to the Meeropols.

"I don't know," he said. While the court had the power to make orders of adoption, it was not considering any at this time, he said.

The Department of Welfare, asked for comment, issued the statement, "The Commissioner is involved in a judicial process in this case and cannot comment."

Panken was asked, in regard to the charge the children were exploited, if that implied physical exploitation. No, he said, "just the use of their names."

He might talk to the boys later, he said. Asked whether, if they said they were happy, it would influence him, he said:

ASSAIL TORTURE
The National Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell in the Rosenberg Case yesterday declared, "This inhuman torture of the Rosenberg children must stop."

"First the Rosenberg children were orphaned by the execution of their parents. Then the family with whom they lived for a year and a half in New Jersey was hounded by the FBI."

Last winter they were ordered to leave their public school. And finally, after the children had at last been able to start rebuilding their lives away from the public eye, they were maliciously torn from their warm family environment.

"In unprecedented action, they were seized from their home, for detention in a public shelter, even before the case was judged in court."

"The Rosenberg children must be returned to their home."

"I can't say. But I do often ask children what they want from me." Among the mothers who anxiously waited outside the court was Mrs. Helen Sobell, wife of Morton

Sobell and Mrs. Rose Sobell, his mother.

Mrs. Sophie Rosenberg was believed to be with the children upstairs, or seeking them. She was seen briefly in the waiting room.

"Before his death Manny saw the boys every weekend, since before Christmas," said Miss Agrin, speaking of the dead attorney. "He was very pleased about their situation. When he gave their custody to the Meeropols it was with the content of the entire Rosenberg family. They have since visited back and forth, and the Rosenbergs have expressed their pleasure at the new home."

"The boys were calling the Meeropols 'Mommy' and 'Daddy' the first time they ever have used those names for anyone but Ethel and Julius."

Meeropol, a lyricist and composer, authored under the name of Lewis Allen "The House I Live In," "Apples, Peaches and Cherries" and "Strange Fruit."

Attorney Agrin said counsel planned to file a petition for a writ of habeas corpus in Superior Court.

LYL HEARING

(Continued from Page 3)
the League," Ward declared.

He identified a magazine he published dealing with the problems of young Negro cultural workers. The magazine, "Youth Review," had been introduced by the government as "subversive."

Gruber read parts of the Ward article, declaring with the struggle of young Negro cultural workers to have their works published or produced.

Ward testified he had recently written a play, three scenes of which will be shown at the LYL national convention, which opens tonight at Hunts Point Palace in the Bronx.

Ward will continue testifying this morning in room 2804, Federal Court House, Foley Square.

CIO Again Asks T-H Repeal

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The CIO's executive committee, charging President Eisenhower's proposed amendments would "clearly and definitely make Taft-Hartley worse than it is," reaffirmed its goal of seeking repeal of T-H.

The board issued its 2,000-word statement rapping the President's proposals as the House Labor Committee decided to start voting Feb. 24 on specific amendments. Republicans and Dixiecrats on the committee, by 18 to 10, voted down Democratic move for a delay.

The CIO restated its November convention stand for repeal.

"The few improvements are sugarcoating to disguise new anti-labor restrictions," said the CIO. "This is not the reform of Taft-Hartley promised by President Eisenhower."

The CIO added, "We reject the basic philosophy behind the proposals that the way to improve labor-management relations is by weakening unions."

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on their great loss
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Killed in action at Anzio Beachhead
February 16, 1944

—STATE COMMITTEE, C.P.

Letter on 'You Are There' Show

Shakespeare, TV and a Frightened Little Man

By DAVID PLATT

A reader who agrees with us that the TV program "You Are There" (Channel 2, Sunday, 6:30 to 7) is one of the most interesting on the air, points out that our recent article on the show failed to mention three of their best productions: The Dreyfus Case, The Execution of Joan of Arc and the Salem Witchcraft Trials. The reader enclosed a clipping from the magazine "Film Sense" which commented as follows on these three shows:

"During the run of 'The Crucible' (the Arthur Miller play) on B'way, the often-excellent 'You Are There' did a special re-enactment of the Salem Witchcraft Trials, which had particular significance for today's witchhunts. And when the Rosenberg Case was reaching its climax, 'You Are There' presented a dramatization of the Dreyfus Case, showing how seemingly irrefutable evidence was based on lies and deceit in an engineered frameup. At the same period the execution of Joan of Arc was presented, showing the pressure put on her to confess."

The plan to establish an American Shakespeare Festival Theatre and Academy in the historic New England town of Stratford, Conn., on a non-profit basis is a good one.

Stratford was settled in 1639, or 23 years after Shakespeare's death. The proposal is to put on open-air productions of the Bard's plays until such a time as an indoor theatre, designed in the style of Shakespeare's original Globe Theatre in London, can be built. The plans also call for an academy in connection with the theatre where American actors, directors and theatre technicians can study, practice and develop their art. The big wheel in the drive to bring this dream to reality is Lawrence Langner, co-director of the Theatre Guild and president of the American Academy of Dramatic Arts.

Langner's connection with this project worries me, for it was he who a couple of weeks ago committed a deplorable act of censorship on a 2,300-year-old play by Aristophanes, dealing with public ownership, which his group was performing at Cooper Union.

Langner slashed 130 lines from the script, including a whole scene in which one of the characters declares that "all shall be equal and equally share all wealth and enjoyments, nor longer endure that one should be rich and another be poor."

When asked to explain, Langner expressed fears that the play might be attacked as "pro-Communist." U. S. Steel is a big backer of Langner's Theatre Guild which may explain his spineless bowing to McCarthy.

No, I don't think this frightened little man who put a 'political figleaf' on Aristophanes is the right person to be put in charge of productions of Shakespeare at Stratford, Conn.

Suppose 'Timon of Athens' were being produced. What would be left of this play when Langner finished bluepencil-ing lines like these in which Shakespeare describes the enslaving effects of gold:

"Gold? yellow, glittering, precious gold? . . . This yellow slave will knit and break religions; bless the accursed; make the hoar loprosoy adored, place thieves, and give them title, knee and approbation with senators on the bench. . . . O thou sweet king killer, and dear divorce 'twixt natural son and sire! thou bright defiler of Hymen's purest bed! thou valiant Mars; thou ever young, fresh, loved and delicate wooer, whose blush doth thaw the consecrated snow that lies on Dian's lap! thou visible god, that solder'st close impossibilities, and mak'st them kiss; that speak'st with every tongue. To every purpose! O thou touch of hearts! Think, thy slave, man, rebels; and by thy virtue set them into confounding odds, that beasts may have the world in empire."

Langner referred to the Aristophanes satire as "one of the dirtiest plays ever written." In the play, Praxagora enacts a law prohibiting one from having "acres, farstretching and wide, and another not even enough to provide himself with a grave." I can see already that old Shakespeare is going to have a tough time passing Langner's loyalty test.

Frank Ferrin, an independent TV producer, says he's planning a short documentary feature called 'Slow Suicide' that charges that smoking cigarettes causes lung cancer.

Forum on 'Creative Music' Sunday Nite

The significance of Aram Khachaturian's recent article on "Creative Boldness in Music" will be discussed in a symposium at the Jefferson School of Social Science this Sunday at 8:30 p.m.

Participating will be V. J. Jerome, Earl Robinson, Leon Ribb and Sidney Finkelstein. The discussion will be held in the School's auditorium, 575 Sixth Avenue.

The distinguished Soviet composer's essay appeared last November in Soviet Music and is reprinted in the current issue of Masses and Mainstream.

To Issue Book On War Economy

The background of the looming economic crisis is the subject of a new book to be issued shortly by International Publishers.

"War Economy and Crisis" by Hyman Lumer, is a full-length survey of the American economy since the end of World War II.

The author, with a long background as an university teacher of science and as a worker in the field of labor education, answers the questions which are uppermost in the minds of the people today.

Alcatraz

(In Alcatraz Federal prison, on San Francisco Bay, visitors are separated from inmates by a solid sheet of glass. They converse through a telephone device.—Ed.)

By HELEN SOBELL

NEW YORK

Far?
Three thousand miles far?

Then you must fly
Three thousand miles to begin
your journey.

There a boatmen scans a list
And beckons names on board.
Ferries them across—
Across the sea of death?
No, not death, not even dying.
Life is there, and loving.

Arrived? Arrived?
Not yet arrived.
When you have passed through
the eye,
(The magnetic eye of Alcatraz
which

Warns its master with its ringing.
Have you a knife or gun?)
Then a driver waits,
Up, a few miles up, to end your
journey.

The happy ending now?
The sweetest kiss, the embrace
That brushes off the heavy dust
Of ever present yearning?
And hand in hand to live the words
That part the lips and make
Of time and distance, nothing?
Of trial and terror, nothing?

It was not like that.

Kiss the wall and caress the glass.
Feast, after your lonesome fast.
Cherish this joy, garner your
pleasure
Emptiness demands it back, full
measure.

Here is studied destruction,
Scored sorrow engulfed by
shifting sand.

Madly we fill and empty our cups,
Our moments beyond our com-
mand.

We must drink of our love, taste
of our truth,
Seconds must be the days, the
years, of our youth.

(Helen Sobell is the wife of
Morton Sobell, co-defendant of
the Rosenbergs, who is serving a
30 year term in Alcatraz. The
Rosenberg-Sobell Committee
asks that letters be sent to Atty.
Gen. Herbert Brownell urging
transfer of Sobell from Alca-
traz.) Reprinted from Jewish Life.

Tonight's
Best Bets on
Radio, TV

TV
Ding Dong School (4) 10 a.m.
Youth Forum (9) 6:15 p.m.
Drew Pearson (5) 7:45.
Ozzie and Harriet (7) 8.
Topper-Play (2) 8:30.
Paul Hartman Show (7) 9.
Wrestling (13) 9.
Our Miss Brooks (2) 9:30.
Boxing: Durando vs. Castellani
(2) 10.
Person to Person—Ed Murrow
(2) 10:30.
Greatest Fights—Film (4) 10:45.
Steve Allen (4) 11:20.
Movie: Scotland Yard (British)
(2) 11:30.

RADIO
John Vandercrook, CIO News,
WABC 7 p.m.
Bob Hope, WNBC, 8:30.
Ozzie and Harriet, WABC, 9.
Favorite Story with Ronald Col-
man, WOR, 9:30.
Horatio Hornblower, WABC,
9:30.

Frank Edwards, AFL, WOR,
10.
Keyboard Artists, WQXR,
10:30.

MOVIES
Hamlet, Guild Theatre,
Gilbert and Sullivan, Bijou
Rob Roy, Criterion
Little Fugitive, neighborhoods
Knights of Round Table, Music
Hall

on the scoreboard

By lester rodney

The Arrival of Two Visitors . . .

THE RATHER QUIET arrival yesterday morning of two Soviet ski observers was an event of no small significance. Yuri Afanesev and Grigori Kukushkin are en route to Ishpenning, Michigan, where a three-day ski meet is celebrating the 50th anniversary of the National Skiing Association of America. The Russian visitors will present a trophy of congratulations and international friendship from their ski group to ours. (Their plane arrived at Idlewild three hours earlier than scheduled, so we unfortunately blew the chance of an interview.)

The significance of the visit is that it represents at least a partial turnabout by our State Department from a policy which had increasingly made us a laughing stock in the world of sports. As such, it raises hopes for the necessary visas for the Soviet track team, which wants to come here at the AAU's invitation and compete in a series of meets starting in Milwaukee March 13th.

Call it what you will, iron curtain, tin, brass or gold, the fact is that we've had one, and it's been unlike anything in the previous history of sports relations between civilized nations in peace time. While teams from "East" and "West" are competing against each other freely all over the map of Europe, dear old State has been making horrible faces to scare away visitors from any countries whose economic ideas are not blessed by the National Association of Manufacturers.

When there was a women's international chess meet in Moscow, two American women went there and competed as a matter of course, and traveled thousands of miles as welcomed tourists when the meet was over. But when our chess champions invited the Soviet chess champions here, dear old State first delayed the visas a month. When this only postponed, and did not kill, the match, dear old State then informed the Soviet players they could come if they were willing to be prisoners in the Hotel Roosevelt. What's that? Visit with their fellow-countrymen of the UN delegation at Glen Cove, L. I., 14 miles past the city limits? Absolutely not! The Soviet chess players did what any self-respecting Americans would have done in a similar situation, and said let's forget the whole thing.

The only reason we bring up this recent unpleasantness is to set off the significance of the arrival of the Soviet ski observers and their trip to Michigan. This, coming on the heels of a reversal of the chess ruling and the promise that the Soviet chess team can visit and stay at Glen Cove, shows that Dear Old State is starting to tack to the prevailing winds.

It was interesting to note that even in the Hearst press, when a young student editor from Northwestern told of his experiences in the Soviet Union he wrote that Soviet students asked him about the restrictions on the chess visitors, and he told the Soviet students they were right and he disagreed with his own State Department on their ruling.

Of course besides what they said, the very fact of the constant visits to the Soviet Union of American young people of any or no political views began to make our dog in the manger policy look more and more ridiculous. Pressure by Americans who kept highlighting the facts of where the real iron curtain was couldn't help but helping. Dear Old State has its Free World pretenses to maintain, and, it seems, can be made to jump if a nerve is hit. There is no defending a one-sided, unnecessarily hostile boorishness ONCE IT BECOMES KNOWN. And it was becoming more and more known.

Asked in Washington why the State Department had granted the visas to the two Soviet ski officials, Jameson Parker, the department's press officer, said stiffly:

"We have no desire to impose an iron curtain here." These are words of first rate importance. They open the way to partly reclaiming the once proud reputation of American sportsmanship.

A hearty welcome to the United States of America, Messrs. Afanesev and Kukushkin!

Robin's Work Cut Out for Him

ROBIN ROBERTS, the majors' most overworked pitcher last year, has his warning. Says Manager O'Neill: "I'm going to use Roberts the way I did last year—as much as I can." Roberts pitched the staggering number of 347 innings last year, by far the most in either league. In one stretch in August he started three times and relieved twice within 10 days. Tired out, he lost eight of his last 11 decisions after Aug. 12 to wind up with a 23-16 total. Now O'Neill wants to milk him again.

Something a players' union might have something to chat about.

BERLIN

(Continued from Page 3)
world in general is much better informed as to the real aims of EDC and its Washington-Bonn promoters than ever before.

Even more important, the conference has established the value and fruitfulness of negotiation as the method of achieving and maintaining peace. What was exposed and discredited at Berlin was the policy of force, the policy of bluster and intimidation, the Eisenhower "new look" program.

Out of the Berlin meeting we have agreement on a Five Power conference to negotiate a Far Eastern settlement, in regards to Korea, Indo-China and the status of People's China.

This is no small thing; it has been an objective of the world peace camp throughout several years of bitter struggle.

We have proposals which, even though they have not won formal agreement, are so powerful in their elementary common sense appeal to the needs of the masses that we may be sure they will receive some implementation in days to come. Such proposals, for instance, as the expansion of East-West trade, establishment of cooperative organizations between East and West Germany, consideration of new world efforts to reduce arms and ban atomic weapons.

Of course, we may expect Dulles to claim that all these achievements of Berlin are the result of the Eisenhower Administration's "search for peace" and "willingness to compromise." But this will be nothing more

than a further effort to salvage from the conference some tactical possibilities for pushing through the "new look."

The truth is that the new possibilities for peace that have come from the Berlin meeting are the product of long and militant struggles by the peace forces, including those of our country; the willingness and readiness of Molotov to make concessions in order to attain agreement on a minimum program; the growing antagonism between the interests of Rockefeller-Morgan-duPont & Company and the interests of the peoples of France, Britain, Germany and other countries.

The Eisenhower "new look," like the Truman program before it, has thus been discredited and exposed. We may be sure, however, that they will not complacently accept this set-back, but will strive now all the harder to inflame world tension and blackmail the peoples into accepting their restored German Wehrmacht, their Far Eastern counterpart of NATO, and their current intervention in Indo-China.

It would seem, therefore, that the masses of our people, and in the first place the trade unions and Negro people's organizations, have both a new opportunity and a compelling need to impose on Eisenhower and Dulles a program with a truly peaceful, democrat content and "look" as well.

NMU PARLEY

(Continued from Page 3)
the investigators to Warren.

Warren also charged that he as negotiator with the collier companies was told to settle on the basis of certain terms. After he did, Stone and Curran sought to make him the "scapegoat" or certain unfavorable provisions.

Hanley told the council there was no possibility of unity in the union with Stone as an officer, and that if Curran really wants unity he should "dump" the treasurer.

Hanley said that although he was secretary of the union, most of the time he cannot even find out what's going on in the union because of Stone's tight hold on its affairs.

Among the decisions of the council so far was one motion empowering Curran to declare an "emergency" in the port of Galveston, where he suffered a 128 to 3 defeat, and to forbid the Warren-Hanley forces the right to distribute literature.

Curran's repeated demands that Warren and Hanley bring charges against Stone for saying in a Gulf port that "there are too many N—s in the union" were rejected on the ground that a trial would be "rigged" by Curran and the result would only be a "whitewash" of Stone. They insisted on taking the issues to the membership.

Another opponent to Curran, who has reportedly decided to make common cause with the others, is Madeline Ford, a stewardess, former officer, who is candidate for vice-president. She is backed by the Association of Catholic Trade Unionists.

To Speak Sunday

Eslanda Robeson, author and lecturer, will speak this Sunday, 8:30 p.m., at the Brighton Community Center Forum, 3200 Coney Island Ave., Brooklyn, on "Negro People's Contribution to American Culture."

BIG 4

(Continued from Page 1)
not already recognizing it.

Dulles left immediately after the meeting for Tempelhof air-drome where he took off for Washington at 2:15 p.m.

He will stop off briefly at Wahn to see German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer.

"I leave Berlin with sadness that we could not accomplish what we set out to do," Dulles said before he left.

Though they failed in their major discussions on Germany, Austria, European security and disarmament the foreign ministers at their last meeting agreed:

1-To continue, at some unspecified future date, "an exchange of views" on disarmament.

2-The Big Four high commissioners for Germany will discuss the possibility of easing travel and the movement of goods between the Soviet and Allied parts of Germany.

SMITH ACT

(Continued from Page 3)

nists who organized the unemployed in the '30s, and who even died at the gates of Ford so the union could be organized."

She pointed out that the Supreme Court has never adjudicated the issue of the packed jury system, or any of the illegal procedures in the Smith Act trials themselves, and that the new appeal raises these basic issues again. This appeal will be argued in March.

"The Communists are still doing the same things they were indicted for," she said, "and these things are fighting for peace, for repeal of Taft-Hartley, for protection of the workers against a depression, and they will continue to do these things, before, during and after Smith Act trials. There has been too much silence on our cases. We must take these cases to the country."

She assailed President Eisenhower's proposal to rob framed Communists of native birth of their citizenship. "I would like to see Eisenhower try to stop me from calling myself an American," she said.

Frank Serri, former president of the Brooklyn Bar Association, roused the audience to applause with a blistering attack on McCarthyism and the "windbag from Wisconsin." Serri said that McCarthy's scheme to brand the whole New Deal-Roosevelt era as "20 years of treason" showed his fascist goal. He declared McCarthyism wants to "destroy the country's right to discuss its vital problems."

"The powers given to the people in the Bill of Rights," he said, "are plenary, unconditional, and not contingent. It is time to restore these powers. They are not dependent on whether the people using these rights are pinks, reds, conservatives, or whether their views please McCarthy. The method and aims of McCarthy are one and the same, and both are rotten."

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois read a searching speech on the meaning of the fight for Abolitionism in the 19th century and its relation to the fight for democratic liberty today.

Chairman Clifford McAvoy announced that a delegation had been to see Washington officials on the case of Ben Davis, jailed Negro Communist leader, and would report their findings to the public next week.

Herbert Aptheker, Masses and Mainstream editor, stirred the meeting with an eloquent defense "of reason, science, thought which the imperialists cannot tolerate because reason and humanity cannot tolerate them."

A telegram of solidarity was sent to the Detroit Smith Act victims.

How Sandino Was Murdered

(Continued from Page 5)

Yankee soldier remains on Nicaraguan soil." And he kept his pledge. The heroic guerilla warfare which he led inflicted heavy blows on the invaders. Finally the marines withdrew in 1930. Sandino retired with his men to the northern section of Segovia to engage in peaceful pursuits.

FEBRUARY 21, 1954 marks the 20th anniversary of the foul assassination of Sandino in 1934. The man who plotted the murder was Anastasio Somoza, then chief of the Nicaragua National Guard, who became President in 1937, holding this position ever since, despite a constitutional provision barring reelection.

In a book by Somoza, evidently written by others, published in 1936, "El Verdadero Sandino" ("The True Sandino"), he admits the plan to capture Sandino but denies any murder plot. The falsity of this denial was proved in a statement by Abelardo Cuadra, ex-official of the National Guard, which shows: (1) That 16 officials of the National Guard were summoned by Somoza to a meeting on that fateful day; (2) that Somoza declared: "I come from the American Embassy, where I talked with Ambassador Arthur Bliss, who assured me that the Washington Government supports and recommends the elimination of Augusto Cesar Sandino, considering him a disturber of the peace of the country"; (3) that Somoza then drew up a statement which he had all present sign; (4) that Sandino and two of his followers were arrested as they were driving away from the Presidential palace after dining with President Sacasa. They were taken to a military camp and shot. Socrates Sandino, the general's brother, was shot in the home where he was staying.

These statements were made by Abelardo Cuadra, on the basis of participation in the meeting called by Somoza, and on the later investigation over which he presided.

Somoza was the organizer of the murder plot!

THIS MURDERER of Sandino used his office to enrich himself at the expense of the Nicaraguan people. He has systematically forced ranch owners and businessmen to sell out to him at ridiculously low prices.

In San Salvador in 1944, three former government officials of Nicaragua issued a pamphlet: "Nicaragua Under the Regime of Somoza," in which they point out the suppression of civil liberties, and the fact that Somoza owned the greater part of the cultivated land and most of the business firms in the country.

He owned gold mines; he was the wealthiest coffee plantation owner, cattle raiser and sugar producer. He had over 400 ranches and farms, and his clique ran gambling houses all over the Republic. He had a fortune of ten million dollars and an annual income of one million.

"A Message on Nicaragua," issued in July, 1950, by Nica-

raguans in exile, branded Somoza as the biggest speculator in foreign exchange.

There is a 100 percent turnover every year among the 5,000 workers (mostly Indians and Mestizo-Indian) in the U. S.-owned gold mines. They suffer from tuberculosis, silicosis and malaria. The labor code is systematically violated. Efforts to organize a union of the gold miners results in the firing of large numbers of workers. They work eight hours a day, six days a week; wages in 1953 were seventy cents a day.

This is the Nicaraguan dictator who plots against Guatemala.

At the March 1 Inter-American Conference in Caracas, Venezuela, the U. S. delegate will seek support of the Latin American governments for the overthrow of the liberal, democratic government of Guatemala.

Shall Somoza, his hands red with Sandino's blood, be permitted to carry through this vile plot against the peace of the American Continent—a plot instigated and financed by Wall Street and Washington?

Today the murderer of Sandino is the would-be murderer of Guatemalan independence and democracy. And he's working for the same boss. Let's stop this crime before it's too late.

On Friday evening, March 12 the truth about Guatemala will be told at a mass meeting at Manhattan Plaza, 66 E. 4 St., sponsored by the Provisional Committee on Latin American Affairs.

Schenectady Witchhunt

Hearing Today

SCHENECTADY, Feb. 18. — Tension pervaded the General Electric plant here today as members of the United Electrical Workers union, Local 301, prepared for the two-day McCarthyite offensive which opens tomorrow morning.

members of the local, including business agent Leo Jandreau, will answer subpoenas by Sen. Joe McCarthy.

Harold Blodgett, Schenectady attorney retained by Local 301, today said he had instructed all 14 unionists subpoenaed by McCarthy to answer questions relating to "espionage or sabotage" at the GE plant. He declared that if any of the witnesses invoked the fifth amendment on such questions he will "walk out on them."

"This is the union's position," he said.

He added that "no one can deny witnesses their constitutional rights, if they want to assert them" on questions of Communist Party membership.

He said he did not know what the reactions of the witnesses would be to the questions.

"A number will answer any questions that are pertinent," he asserted.

He said that he had instructed union members called to the stand to "be orderly."

IWO MEMBERS! New Yorkers!

Fight Back NOW!

MASS MEETING

To Protest Against McCarran Act — S.A.C.B.

Registration order against the

I.W.O.

MONDAY, FEB. 22 — 7 P.M.

(Washington's Birthday)

CHATEAU GARDENS, 2nd Ave. and Houston St.

Speakers:

PAUL ROBESON
JOHN ABT

RUBIN SALTZMAN

WILLIAM L. PATTERSON
LEON STRAUS

Admission 60c (tax incl.) • Aug.: IWO Policyholders Protective Committee

What's On?

Tonight Manhattan

CLUB CINEMA presents a Festival of International Film Classics. The Last Stop (Poland) is a triumph of the human spirit in the death camp of Auschwitz; a poem to man's courage. 2 shows 8:30 and 10 p.m., 430 Sixth Ave. (cor. 9th St.). Members \$1; non-members \$1.25; children 50c.

WASHINGTON'S Birthday weekend at Camp Midvale. Negro History Week program by the Freedom Singers. Winter sports, folk dancing. Reservations: Midvale Camp Corp., Midvale, N.J. TRHume 5-2160.

MANHATTAN Jewish Children Schools Banquet, Feb. 19-22 at 219 Second Ave., nr. 14th St. Food and clothing for the entire family. Hot meals served.

Saturday Manhattan

CLUB CINEMA presents a Festival of International Film Classics. (See details under Fri. Man.)

BILL ROBINSON, noted actor in reading from Langston Hughes. Social, refreshments and a special surprise package at Film Division weekly surprise party. ASP Galleries, 35 W. 64th St., Sat., 9 p.m. Contr. \$1.

Sunday Manhattan

CLUB CINEMA presents a Festival of International Film Classics. (See details under Fri. Man.)

HEAR A DISCUSSION of Khachaturian's widely discussed article on Soviet music criticism, "Creative Boldness in Music," by V. J. Jerome, Earl Robinson, Leon Bibb and Sidney Finkelstein, at the Jefferson School Sunday Forum, Feb. 21, at 8:30 p.m. Jefferson School, 575 Sixth Ave. Fee: \$1.

METROPOLITAN Music School, 18 W. 74th St. Negro Composers Forum and Concert. Program and accomplishments of the Negro composer, works by O. Ditron, F. Casseus, M. Bonde, A. Straw, E. Margelson, A. Levister and C. O. White. Sun., Feb. 21 at 3 p.m. Don. \$1 for 30th Anniversary almanac.

BROOKLYN BRIGHTON Community Center Forum presents Eslanda Robeson, noted author, this Sun. eve, 8:30 p.m. She will speak on Negro People's Contribution to American Culture.

Bronx

HERBERT APTHEKER discusses "Lessons for Today from Negro History." Sun., Feb. 21, 8 p.m. at Carver Bookshop, 807 E. Tremont Ave., Bronx, 1 flight upstairs. Contr. 50c.

Coming

THE FREEDOM Singers will appear in a Negro History program, Sat., Feb. 27, 8:30 p.m. at the Gilgoff A.P. Club, 1802 Pitkin Ave. (nr. Hopkinson), J.R. 9-11-54, dancing. Adm. \$1.

ARTKINO'S NEW OPERETTA HIT
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"A COSSACK BEYOND THE DANUBE"
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